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# USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1342

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## LIVESTOCK

### MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE GEORGIAN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 1

/Article: "In the Interests of Development of Animal Husbandry"/

/Text/ The republic's livestock breeders, despite the serious difficulties that arose in connection with the unfavorable weather conditions of last and this year, fulfilled the assignment of the first quarter of 1982 for meat, milk and egg purchases.

However, the difficult wintering of livestock and the pouring rain in Western Georgia did serious damage to the republic's animal husbandry. Up to 4,200 head of large-horned cattle, 95,100 sheep and goats and 20,600 hogs and hoglings died during January-April 1982.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, having examined the problem of the measures to increase the production of livestock products during the pasture period of 1982 and to create the necessary feed reserves for the winter period of 1982-83 and of the tasks of party, Soviet, agricultural, trade-union and Komsomol bodies for the procurement and improvement in the quality of feed in the republic, at the same time, noted that the need of animal husbandry for feed is not yet met fully. For example, the plan for the production of silage was fulfilled only 86 percent, of fodder root crops and melon crops, 77 percent and of grass meal, 66 percent.

Farms in a number of rayons did not cope with the plan for the provision of public livestock with the necessary amount of feed.

As a result of the careless attitude of workers on a number of farms the assignments for feed procurement by advanced methods have not been fulfilled. The possibilities for the production of stubble and alternate crops and of the waste of agricultural and industrial production are utilized in an extremely insufficient manner.

The unsatisfactory provision of animal husbandry with feed, apart from the shortage of equipment and violations of feed procurement technology, is also due to the fact that the areas sown with fodder crops and natural hayfields and pastures are not yet supplied with the necessary amount of mineral fertilizers and the republic's farms are acutely short of seeds of highly productive fodder crops.

The Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Georgian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and their local bodies do not take the proper measures to promptly put feed shops and kitchens into operation.

For the purpose of accomplishing the key tasks for an increase in the production and purchase of livestock products during the pasture period of the current year and of establishing abundant feed reserves for the forthcoming wintering of livestock the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers instructed oblast, city and rayon committees of the Communist Party of Georgia, councils of ministers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and the Adzharskaya ASSR, executive committees of the councils of people's deputies of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and of the republic's rayons and cities, ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry and land reclamation and water resources, the Georgian SSR Main Administration of Construction of Waterworks, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, other ministries and departments that have livestock breeding farms, rayon agricultural production associations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises to work out and implement measures aimed at an unconditional fulfillment of the plans and adopted socialist obligations for the production and sale of livestock products to the state in 1982.

For every farm it is necessary to develop specific measures for an increase in the production of meat and milk during the pasture period, paying special attention to a regular provision of livestock with succulent feed and to the establishment of an effective green conveyor at every kolkhoz, sovkhos, livestock breeding complex and interfarm association.

To help some rayons with feed and to eliminate its shortage, a republic stock of insurance reserves of coarse feed is being established.

It was suggested that oblast, city and rayon committees of the Communist Party of Georgia, councils of ministers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and the Adzharskaya ASSR and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and of the republic's rayons and cities more widely enlist collectives of industrial enterprises and organizations in the provision of patronage help in feed procurement and in the repair of fodder harvesting equipment and feed storage facilities to kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and that the Central Committee of the Komsomol in Georgia carry out extensive organizational and mass political work on an active involvement of Komsomol members and young people in the strengthening of the fodder base of the republic's animal husbandry, even more widely expand the socialist competition among Komsomol youth brigades, links and all young men and women engaged in feed procurement, develop and implement additional measures for the search for and maximum utilization of all potentials and possibilities for the establishment of a firm fodder base and organize mass Saturdays, Sundays, 10-day periods and months of shock labor of working and student youth.

Additional passenger cars and motorcycles are allocated for sale to tractor and machine operators, motor vehicle drivers, workers and specialists, who will attain high indicators in the procurement of high-quality feed.

For the purpose of the maximum utilization of the grass stand on road shoulders, on banks of rivers, reservoirs and irrigation systems, on terraces, in the interrow spacings of perennial plantings, in ravines and other sections not suitable for the use of mechanisms, in airports, in parks and in squares and lawns of cities and rayon centers for feed procurement July is declared a shock month for feed procurement.

For the purpose of ensuring a highly organized feed procurement the republic "Feed-82" staff was established. It consists of Comrades O. G. Vardzelashvili (director), I. I. Khutsishvili, O. V. Melkadze, N. A. Popkhadze, D. Ye. Sarishvili, T. G. Stepanov, L. S. Kharbediy, G. D. Mgeladze and T. K. Dzhabadari. Similarly, staffs for the management of organization of work on fodder harvesting are being established in all rayon and city committees of the Communist Party of Georgia. They consist of first secretaries of rayon and city party committees, chairmen of agricultural production associations, chairmen of rayon and city committees of people's control, first secretaries of rayon and city committees of the Komsomol of Georgia and heads of divisions of public education of the executive committees of rayon (city) soviets of people's deputies.

Two operational groups consisting of responsible officials of people's control bodies, specialists in feed production and fodder harvesting equipment and representatives of republic press, television and radio broadcasting have been established under the Georgian SSR Committee of People's Control.

Two challenge red banners for presentation to winning rayons, which attain the highest indicators in the socialist competition in feed procurement, have been instituted.

Editorial boards of republic, city and rayon newspapers, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and GruzINFORM /State Information Agency of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers/ were instructed to systematically throw light on the course of socialist competition in feed procurement and to popularized the experience of advanced workers.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, Soviet and agricultural bodies and collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and industrial and transport enterprises and organizations, following the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum, would take all the necessary measures for a successful fulfillment of the tasks for the further strengthening of the fodder base and the maximum possible intensification of animal husbandry.

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CSO: 1824/382

## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### LITHUANIAN CONFERENCE ANALYZES FEED PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Jun 82 pp 1-2

/Report on conference: "All Energies Toward Acceleration of Hay Mowing and Increase in Feed Production"/

/Text/ In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee discussed and approved a long-term program envisaging a significant improvement in the provision of food for the population. This document points to the great concern of the party and the government for the well-being of the Soviet people.

The party organization and Soviet and economic bodies in the republic and all workers in Soviet Lithuania also pay paramount attention to its fulfillment. There is a vast field of activity ahead. To lay in a supply of feed in order to establish the foundation for the further development of animal husbandry and increase in milk and meat production is one of the basic tasks now.

The tasks in this area were discussed at a conference held on 16 June in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. The following took part in it: Comrades P. Grishkyavichus, R. Songayla and V. Astrauskas; Yu. Bernatavichyus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; V. Normantas, head of the agricultural division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; directors of ministries and departments, scientists and press representatives.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, opened the conference with introductory remarks.

The following spoke at this conference: R. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; M. Grigalyunas, minister of agriculture; A. Zorskas, chairman of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; A. Budvitis, director of the Lithuanian Scientific

Research Institute of Farming; A. Prapuolyanis, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture; Z. Vagonis, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry.

We present the tasks for feed procurement and an increase in milk and meat production and the recommendations by scientists for an improvement in the organization of agricultural work advanced at this conference.

#### Hay Mowing--at Rapid Rates

The "green harvesting campaign" has arrived on the republic's land: Hay mowing has begun. More than 1,000 mechanized feed production complexes operate on meadows.

This year the hay mowing area is bigger by 15,000 hectares than last year. First-cut grass should be processed at the optimum time, that is, before the end of June.

Most farms skillfully carry out hay mowing. They utilize equipment productively and procure green feed in a quality manner. On 14 June 364,000 hectares, or 39 percent of the natural and sown grass stands, have already been mowed. More grass has been used for the production of hay and haylage. Hay mowing has been well organized on farms in Alitusskiy, Kapsukskiy, Kaunasskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Prenayskiy and Shirvintskiy Rayons.

However, on farms in Shal'chininkskiy, Tel'shyayskiy, Shilal'skiy, Moletskiy and Vil'nyusskiy Rayons the rates of this work are insufficient. It is necessary to take every measure so that all grass is mowed at the optimum time. This will ensure the procurement of quality feed.

On many farms this year mowed grass is processed more efficiently and without interruptions. Therefore, 119,000 more tons of hay have been procured than last year. In Alitusskiy, Kaunasskiy and Varenskiy Rayons almost one-half of the plans for the production of this feed have already been fulfilled. Meanwhile, on farms in Rokishskiy, Tel'shyayskiy, Mazheykskiy, Shilal'skiy, Pakruoyskiy, Zarasayskiy and Skuodasskiy Rayons only 5 to 9 percent of the planned amount of hay has been procured for public livestock. Haylage is procured in an unsatisfactory manner in many rayons and farms.

The rates of production of grass meal and chop in the republic now are also somewhat higher than last year. One-fourth of the planned assignment has already been fulfilled. On advanced farms this has been done owing to an efficient utilization of units. One standard unit has produced 80 to 60 tons of grass meal and chop. However, on farms of some rayons this equipment is not utilized sufficiently.

Feed transporting equipment has been better prepared on most farms this year. Trailer sides have been extended and bodies have been sealed carefully. Therefore, the losses of transported grass have been reduced. Chemical preservatives are better utilized in feed production. The green mass treated with them has increased by one-third as compared to last year.



## Good Labor Organization--High Results

The cool and dry spring weather has not been favorable for the growth of grass. It has slightly reduced the harvest, especially in some rayons of Zhemaytia. The prevalent cereal grass has long formed spikes and leguminous grass has begun to blossom and should be mowed immediately.

Part of the harvest of first-cut grass has been lost. Therefore, it is necessary to see to it that the aftermath grows well. On mowed and grazed plots grass residues should be harvested as quickly as possible and meadows should be fed with loose nitrogenous or liquid organic fertilizers.

Not in all rayons proper attention is paid to hay procurement. Although from the very first days of hay mowing the conditions have been favorable, on farms in Rokishskiy, Shilal'skiy and Pakruoyskiy Rayons only 5 to 8 percent of the planned amount of hay has been procured for public livestock.

During fine days hay should be procured everywhere. In order that grass may dry more quickly, it should be turned several times a day. Grass for hay should be mowed in an amount that can be dried and placed under awnings with the available equipment. There should be no gap between the mowing and processing of grass. Incidentally, this is observed on some farms in Anikshchyayskiy, Moletskiy and Ukmergskiy Rayons. During variable weather it is necessary to flexibly combine feed preparation technologies.

It is recommended that all hay be piled on active ventilation units with optimum moisture. It is very important that mowed grass does not lie in the field longer than 2 or 3 days. It has been established that, if grass is not turned, it loses a large amount of nutrients. Farms are still short of productive tedrakes and other equipment. Therefore, it is necessary to better organize the operation of these machines, to utilize them more productively and to eliminate breakdowns promptly.

More and more hay is pressed in the republic every year. This is an advanced method. However, it is not used without mistakes. Dry hay should not be pressed, because this results in a considerable deterioration in its quality. It happens that some presses compact grass bales excessively. Therefore, they dry up slowly in ventilated sheds. In such a case it is recommended that baling apparatus be disconnected and loosely tied hay bales be loaded on transport facilities. For example, this is how farmers work on the Nauyas Givyanimas Kolkhoz in Kedaynskiy Rayon and their experience deserves attention.

In the republic almost all the hay intended for public livestock is dried by means of active ventilation. However, its quality does not always correspond to the recommendations verified by science and practice. Grass can be dried by ventilators around the clock only during the first 2 days. Later, at night and when it rains, drying installations should be disconnected. Thus, grass dries better and, moreover, a great deal of electric power is saved. It is recommended that the condition of the piled hay be controlled more often and that it be followed closely to prevent hay rotting.

Appropriately prepared haylage is valuable grass feed. However, in this matter there are still frequent cases of negligence and violations in technology. Many empty haylage towers remain, although they should be loaded in the first place. It is necessary to more extensively use haylage equipment by the interfarm method on a cooperative basis in order to accelerate the loading of haylage towers and trenches, because the quality of feed depends on this to a significant degree. It is also important that sun-dried grass has the appropriate moisture and is carefully minced and well pressed. Some farms mix freshly mowed grass with sun-dried and unminced grass and make haylage out of this mass. This is an intolerable phenomenon.

The industry does not yet manufacture devices for the application of preservatives. Therefore, it is necessary to make use of units developed and tested by specialists at the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, which can and should be manufactured at farm shops.

As during previous years, it is necessary to carefully harvest all grass on river banks, ditch slopes, forest lawns and other nonagricultural land. Early silage should be produced from it. The duty of farm managers is to see to it that every rural resident procures sufficient feed for private livestock.

Rain does not hinder the production of grass meal, granules, chop and pellets and the storage of early silage. Hay and haylage should be procured during fine days. Hay, haylage and grass meal should be produced only from the most valuable, not overgrown, grass and technological requirements should be strictly observed. Under any weather conditions feed production should be organized so that it is carried out regularly. Every farm must unconditionally procure an amount of feed meeting the needs of animal husbandry and making it possible to fulfill feed production assignments.

It is very important to pay constant attention to the quality of produced feed. Therefore, the quality of feed is checked promptly in the process of feed preparation. In case of an unsatisfactory situation with feed procurement it is necessary to immediately take all measures to eliminate shortcomings. The departments of the Republic Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture should also provide effective assistance to farms. It is very important to ensure an efficient recording of procured feed. Feed should be transferred to responsible officials for storage everywhere. Measures should also be taken to protect it from misappropriation and fire.

#### To Prepare for the Harvest on Time

This year the main task of farmers is to obtain the highest possible harvests of all agricultural crops. There are realistic possibilities for this: Spring sowing has been carried out at the best agrotechnical time and winter crops have wintered comparatively well. Now it is necessary to promptly and carefully take care of crops.

The dry and cool weather and unexpected frosts did damage to potatoes, corn crops and vegetables here and there. Almost everywhere in the republic frosts have affected potato sprouts and in northern Lithuania they have been frost-bitten to a considerable extent. However, in the opinion of scientists, essentially, the situation is not bad. Previously, it also happened that frosts did damage to blossoming potatoes, but, subsequently, they grew back and produced quite a good crop.

A considerable part of the frost-bitten corn will also grow back. Only where the sprouts of this crop turned black or partially froze through and the soil has many weeds corn should be resown.

June is the most favorable time for the application of organic fertilizers to clover plots. Clover must be sprayed with chemicals. This increases its yield by one-third.

Potato crops should be treated with ridomil in combination with a preventive spraying with chemicals.

The time of harvesting of grass for seeds is approaching. This year cereal grass will ripen very quickly, because the hot weather has accelerated the growth of all its varieties. Therefore, it is necessary to efficiently prepare combines in advance so that they can operate productively from the very beginning. Unfortunately, not all the republic's farms prepare them carefully. The repair of combines must not be delayed. It is important that the cutting and thrashing apparatus of combines and inclined chambers are well regulated and hydraulic systems are repaired. On every farm it is necessary to organize special links for the servicing of harvesting equipment. It is important for every combine operator to know right now on which unit he will work.

#### To Ensure Good Livestock Grazing

Simultaneously with the concerns of plant growing, production intensification is now of unusually great importance. More large-horned and dairy cattle are kept on the republic's farms than last year. During May more milk was produced than during the corresponding period of last year. However, the lag in this area has not yet been overcome. Grazing is the best period for an increase in the production of livestock products. However, not all farms have prepared themselves for it in the same way. For example, specialists on the Daynava Kolkhoz, on the Kolkhoz imeni Yu. Yanonis and on the Raudonoyi Zhvaygzhdė Kolkhoz in Raseynskiy Rayon have developed detailed schedule plans for the utilization of pastures, which outline specific tracts of land, the order of grazing in pens and measures for the care and grouping of livestock. Later adjustments are made in them on the spot with due regard for grazing conditions. However, negligence in the utilization of pastures is still tolerated on some farms in the republic. Large groups of cows are kept in pens, livestock is not regularly provided with water and mineral feed, pathways and fences have not been prepared and livestock is grazed on overgrown grass. Before such grass is fed to livestock, it should be mowed and sun-dried. Then livestock will eat it much more willingly. It happens that cows are driven into sheds for milking from cultivated pastures located at a great distance.

The productivity of cows largely depends on the appropriate raising of heifers. Good pastures, as well as additional concentrated feed, should be allocated for them. Having available a large amount of good young stock, it is possible to more rapidly improve the composition of the dairy herd. In order to increase milk yields, feed rations must be well balanced.

In the last few years on the republic's farms the intensity of hog breeding has decreased considerably and here and there pork production has become unprofitable. Not enough hoglings are obtained and raised and feed is overconsumed. More grass meal and mixed silage should be used to enrich rations with vitamins and mineral substances. It is advisable to prepare grass meal from young pulse plants, that is, clover and lucerne.

OKTs-15 and OKTs-30 units should be more extensively utilized for the preparation of locally produced mixed feed. Only by organizing grazing efficiently and procuring a sufficient amount of good-quality feed in the necessary assortment will we be able to attain the best results in the production of livestock products and to successfully fulfill the plans for the sale of basic agricultural products to the state.

The decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee represent a significant stage in the development of the country's agriculture and rise in the well-being of workers. There is no doubt that the republic's farmers and all workers will make an important contribution to their realization.

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## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### FEED HARVEST IN KASSR

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "A Month of Shock Work"]

[Text] Feed must be of different varieties, provide nourishment, and be in sufficient amounts. This is the motto of the current green harvest, this month of shock work, announced by the KaSSR CP Central Committee and the republic's Soviet of People's Deputies.

On each farm in Kustanayskaya oblast there is a high-volume, hayharvesting conveyor system. Reapers and paired mowers with rakes are used in teams. The threshed grass is collected by pick-up attachments that were set up from combines. Brigades have been organized to collect reeds and fodder in gullies, ravines and forests. They are being helped by collectives from industrial enterprises and organizations.

The harvest machinery is holding up well, not allowing the hay to overdry. Most farms are able to deliver it from the fields right away. Workers of Kustanayskaya oblast have more than doubled the planned harvest of hay and vitaminous meal for the first week of this month of shock work.

This month's quota fulfillment for the feed harvest: June 28 to July 4:

Oblast	Hay	(Percentage)	Vitaminous Meal
		Haylage	
Aktyubinskaya	136	16	10
Alma Ata	46	83	20
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya	190	96	85
Gur'yevskaya	78	--	--
Dzhambul'skaya	55	81	17
Dzhezkazganskaya	100.1	193	--
Karagandinskaya	80	47	100
Kzyl-Ordinskaya	89	38	--
Kokchetavskaya	119	--	--
Kustanayskaya	209	62	220
Mangyshlaksкая	143	--	--
Pavlodarskaya	154	51	150
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya	164	--	160
Semipalatinsk	77	44	13
Taldy-Kurganskaya	76	67	60
Turgayskaya	92	60	--
Ural'skaya	113	44	25
Tselinograd	73	--	--
Chimkentskaya	38	--	67
KaSSR	99	69	75

Deserved praise for their first week's work during this month goes to workers of villages in Vostochno-Kozakhstanskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts, who well exceeded harvest quotas for hay. Here they are harvesting wheat-grass, bezostiy bromegrass and other grasses at the most favorable time, when the ears are forming; and legumes, at budding, when they contain the greatest amount of nourishing elements.

Many farms of Chimkentskaya and Kzhambulskaya oblasts in two harvests of irrigated fields gathered from 60-70 quintals of alfalfa per hectare. Their example should become more widespread. The main reasons for their success are simultaneous secondary fertilization and watering of the fields, a rapid harvesting of the grasses. It is important to expand sowing of stubble fields. In the southern oblasts it is planned that there will be 9,000 hectares of them. In Chimkentskaya and Alma Ata oblasts, once vegetables and other crops have been harvested, corn, root plants for feed and grasses will be planted on irrigated fields. This stage of work has not yet been reached in Taldy-Kurganskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts.

In the republic so far more than 3.5 million tons of hay, 23 percent of quota, and more than a million tons of haylage, 40 percent of quota, have been stacked up.

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## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### MEASURES TO IMPROVE FEED HARVEST IN KASSR

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 2

[Article entitled: "Increasing the Pace of Feed Harvesting on Farms in the Republic for 1982"]

[Text] The CP KaSSR Central Committee and KaSSR Soviet of People's Deputies have remarked that, adhering to the decisions and recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, party, soviet and agricultural organizations of the republic are undertaking measures to secure an ample feed base so that in the coming year the production and procurement of animal products can be increased in accordance with the Food Program.

Recent rains in the republic have caused a growth of the grasses, but in many areas, because of difficult weather conditions, hay yields are not high. The situation calls for urgent additional measures to increase the hay harvest. It is necessary to use all means to harvest the grasses, so that their delivery ensures a diverse and high quality feed for the developing stock-raising industry of the republic, for animals on subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises, construction and other organizations, and for those animals on private subsidiary farms.

With this in view, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses approached in an organized manner and are successfully carrying out the harvest of grasses, extensively using the latest technology in gathering feed.

At the same time, however, in Aktyubinskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Kokchetav'skaya, Karagandinskaya, Semipalatinsk and other oblasts, in rayons, on sovkhoses and kolkhozes, the pace of the hay harvest is slow and not all the machinery is ready and in use; the feed harvesting brigades and teams are not fully staffed, nor have they organized conditions for highly productive work.

On several farms there are standing crops of grasses; continuity is not being observed during harvest, and a length of time--leading to losses--is allowed to elapse between harvesting and stacking.

Certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes poorly implemented work on growing silage and other reed crops, and they are making poor use of sprinkling systems. In many oblasts, raising of vitaminous grass meal has not begun, while assigned projects for building silage and haylage structures have not been carried out. Sponsoring industrial associations are not paying enough attention to such work.

The KaSSR CP Central Committee and KaSSR Soviet of People's Deputies have committed the following organizations to using all means to fulfill and overfulfill quotas for all varieties of feed, paying particular attention to improving quality: KaSSR CP obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, republic agricultural and fruit and vegetable ministries, the Eastern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Main Administration for the Construction of Rice State Farms, which is in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The month-long period for fodder harvesting begins June 28 this year. Oblast quotas have been set up for the harvesting of hay, haylage and vitaminous grass meal.

It is necessary to harvest grasses from arable lands and plowed fields on time, to carry out the hay harvest in river flood-lands, forests, around lakes and swamps, along highways and railroads and other poor lands. All people fit for work should be mobilized, feed-harvest brigades and teams should be reinforced; they should be supplied with the necessary machinery. The social-domestic services for those working on the harvest should be improved. Manual grass harvesting of places that are not easily accessible should be organized.

No harvest or transport feed losses should be allowed. The most up-to-date harvest methods should be used everywhere so that the feed is immediately delivered to places where the animals are kept for winter.

An inventory should be made of the feed left over from previous years' harvests, and its safe storage should be ensured. Additional measures leading to good harvests of feed crops from ploughed fields should be taken. To that end, irrigated lands should be better used: timely watering and secondary applications of mineral fertilizers will ensure 4-5 harvests of grasses. Summer and second crop plantings of feed crops should also be expanded.

KaSSR CP obkoms and oblispolkoms, in responding to the party's demands that everyone be involved in fulfilling the Food Program, must more actively involve industrial enterprises, construction, transportation and other organizations in helping kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the feed harvest and in building feed sectors and silage and haylage storehouses.

It is suggested that editorial staffs of republic, oblast and rayon newspapers and the KaSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting publicize the progress of this month's work on the feed harvest and point out the efforts of the best workers.

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CSO: 1824/416



## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### FEED HARVEST PROGRESS IN KASSR

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Article entitled: "Quicken the Pace of the Feed Harvest"]

[Text] A great political and labor process, called forth at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is now pulsing through villages of our republic. Striving to make a worthy contribution to the USSR Food Program, rural workers are offering all their efforts to produce an excellent crop, to store up an adequate feed supply, and to carry out other tasks at the most favorable time.

In his speech at the Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that the Food Program entails tasks with different time frames--long term, short term, and immediate. The feed harvest is an urgent national task for which it is necessary to mobilize all our resources, experience, persistence, to deploy for the hay harvest fierce socialist competition, to keep score by the hour, the minute.

Cattle breeders of Kazakhstan have achieved certain successes in developing their sector. In spite of difficult conditions, they carried out the wintering of the animals in an organized manner, received a large number of young animals, and increased the common herd. Sheep breeders achieved a considerable increase in the number of lambs. The animal industry now has a twofold task: to preserve the number of livestock and to increase output of milk, meat and other products. And this demands a full supply of green feed to farms and a reliable source of fodder for the coming winter.

At the recently convened 6th Plenum of the KaSSR CP Central Committee, the following subject was considered: "The tasks of the republic's party organization which stem from decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and from the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev about the USSR Food Program." The plenum determined the specific contribution of KaSSR to that program. In the stock-raising sector, there are tasks of particular importance: by 1990 to raise average annual production of meat (slaughter weight) to at least 1.4 million tons and of milk to 5.4 million tons. To attain these figures, it is necessary to bring young cattle weighing no less than 400-500 kg to meat-processing plants, to increase the average yield of milk per cow in 1990 by 250-300 kg over the 1980 amount, and to increase it to 4000 kg in rayons where cattle breeding is well developed. The plenum noted in particular that planned target figures in the animal industry can only be reached given an ample feed base.

The republic has quite a few farms which obtained a lot of experience in the production and procurement of hay, haylage, vitaminous grass meal, and other varieties of valuable feeds; these farms made feed production into a self-supporting sector, reworking it on an industrial basis. Much praise goes to the feed-producing kolkhoz Seyfullin in the Leningrad rayon of Chirkentskaya oblast. From year to year it produces much hay, harvested from planted grasses which are grown not only on watered lands, but also on dry farming lands.

The number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses which grow feed in a truly skillful manner is increasing each year. The Pervomayskiy, Balkashinskiy and other sovkhoses of Tselinograd oblast supply themselves as well as their neighbors with fodder. Here feed production operates as an independent sector, a rich supply of grasses assuring an adequate amount of forage in any weather. And during these busy days the sovkhoses' machine operators are working intensively, using their harvesting machinery to gather the last gram of harvest.

In addition, farms in Gur'yevskaya, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodarskaya and other oblasts are breaking planned quotas for feed harvests. The 6th Plenum of the KASSR CP Central Committee decreed the following: in every oblast, in every rayon and on each farm all means must be devoted to the feed harvest without further prompting or additional directives. Enough feed must be supplied not only for the national animal industry, but also as far as possible for private subsidiary farms. The rich experience of the best workers must become the property of all farms. The party's obkoms and raykoms, soviets' ispolkoms, in trying every way possible to spread the use of the latest feed harvesting and procuring methods, must also deal strictly with those who negligently respond to this vital task for the national economy and with those used to living at someone else's expense.

At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika and their offices should concern themselves on location with equipping sovkhoses and kolkhozes with machinery and spare parts for harvesting equipment. There have been a number of warning signals in the press that in Kamenskiy rayon of Ural'skaya and on many farms of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinsk and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts, there is nothing with which to harvest grasses on hayfields located in the foothills and in the mountainous regions. In these areas, harvesters that cut a wide swath cannot be used, and the older three-barred models, along with other machinery, have been worn out with use; spare parts are no longer to be found for them. This problem demands immediate solution.

Farms in the republic are to harvest 15.4 million tons of hay, 2.7 million tons of haylage, much silage and vitaminous grass meal. The majority of farms, rayons and oblasts can fulfill their quotas for harvesting feed. The rains toward the end of May and the beginning of June improved the herbage. However, the pace of the hay harvest and the amount of haylage stored are less than last year. In certain oblasts, preparation of vitaminous grass meal has not begun. As in other years, people from Kzyl-Orda give the "proper example."

The KaSSR CP Central Committee and the KaSSR Soviet of People's Deputies have issued a special decree: "Increasing the pace of the feed harvest on farms of the republic in 1982." In Kazakhstan a month-long effort has begun on the hay harvest. This means that no matter how intense the summer days are for rural workers, the amount of work done must be increased even more, the latest technology for the harvest of grasses must be introduced, the machinery must be well used, and the work must be carried out at a shock pace.

The duty of party, soviet and agricultural organizations is to make sure that the agricultural wealth is garnered by brigades and teams, that the grasses are harvested at the most favorable time by one entire production line. It is necessary to keep a strict control over the phases of the harvest, to attain daily fulfillment and over fulfillment of production norms for harvesting, transporting, and storing haylage and preparing vitaminous grass meal. Much care must be shown on irrigated areas, as we are counting heavily on them this year. A regular pattern of irrigation will permit the maximum number of mowings and a huge harvest.

Fierce socialist competition should and must play a large part in gathering feed. Party, Komsomol and trade union organizations must keep score each day, popularize and spread the efforts of the best workers, and point to their selfless work.

The shock work of this month of the feed harvest must be carried out in an organized manner!

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## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### PERENNIAL GRASS SEED PLANT ALLOTMENT IN UKRAINE DISCUSSED

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 30 May 82 p 3

/Text/ Conditions this year are not completely favorable for the growth of alfalfa and clover. The sum of effective temperatures in the spring period was considerably lower than the annual average. Sufficient productive moisture reserves in seed plant areas of these crops can lead to their lodging and overgrowth.

In addition, favorable conditions developed for a mass infestation by the alfalfa weevil. According to seed plant crop inspection data in a number of specialized farms in Donetskaya Oblast, pest numbers are higher than the average annual data.

There are insignificant numbers of natural pollinators.

An analysis of the objective spring period factors shows that a higher yield of alfalfa and clover seed may be obtained from one and a half or a second hay harvest.

With wide row crops there exists a possibility of obtaining seed from the first hay harvest.

Unfortunately some kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not yet allocated areas for seed plants. Farms in Vinnitskaya, Khmel'nitskaya, Ternopol'skaya, Kievskaya, Lvovskaya and Rovenskaya Oblasts allocated seed plant areas amounting to 43-70 percent of what was planned.

Alfalfa seed plants are in a worse situation. In Kirovogradskaya Oblast they were allocated over 16 percent of the area, in Krymskaya Oblast over 56 percent of the planned area.

Agricultural organs must take immediate steps to fulfill plans for allocating areas to seed plant crops in each kolkhoz and sovkhov by rayon, forbidding categorically their use for feed purposes. It is also essential to organize painstaking care for these crops during the whole vegetation period.

Perennial Grass Seed Plant Allocation in the Republic's Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes (percentage of plan)

<u>Oblasts</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Alfalfa in Total</u>
Khersonskaya	111	103
Voroshilovgradskaya	99	89
Kharkovskaya	99	81
Dnepropetrovskaya	96	88
Zaporozhskaya	96	88
Poltavskaya	96	63
Donetskaya	93	83
Odesskaya	91	88
Kirovogradskaya	91	16
Zhitomirskaya	90	82
Sumskaya	90	100
Nikolaevskaya	88	73
Chernovitskaya	86	79
Volynskaya	79	50
Zakarpatskaya	77	75
Cherkasskaya	74	84
Ivano-Frankovskaya	73	--
Chernigovskaya	73	78
Krymskaya	70	56
Rovensskaya	67	75
Lvovskaya	65	20
Kievskaya	64	67
Ternopol'skaya	60	9
Khmel'nitskaya	45	123
Vinnitskaya	42	11

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CSO: 1811/45

## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS IN UKRAINE REVIEWED

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 10 June 82 p 3

Text Traditionally feed procurement each year begins with hay mowing. Timely and quick first grass mowing is a guarantee of a good second mowing and with rapid growth even a third.

This year feed production workers should harvest sown and natural grasses from almost 6.4 million hectares, an area which is 200,000 hectares more than last year.

Good dates for harvesting cereal grasses are, of course, between the stem elongation phase and heading stage, and for pulse grasses it is the budding stage. At this time one kilogram of dry substance contains 0.9-1 feed unit and 104-147 grams protein. With haying in the flowering phase feed nutritiousness and protein are sharply decreased.

On many farms clover and alfalfa as well as cereal crops came up 8-12 cm lower than the average. Therefore, in some areas their growth is still awaited. But the growth has almost stopped, a rapid aging has occurred, and even with good rain there will not be any substantial harvest increase. Thus it is now very important to harvest these grasses immediately. If it is not done, not only a lot of feed may be lost, but its quality may decrease sharply also.

According to a report by the UkSSR Central Agricultural Administration as of June 7 natural and sown grasses have been mowed over 1.5 million hectares, or from a fourth of the area allotted to hay, haylage, silage, green chop and the preparation of grass meal. Hay mowing was well organized on most farms of Khersonskaya Oblast where grasses were harvested from 60 percent of the area, also in Krym, in the Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov and Odessa areas. Unfortunately, the same activity does not occur everywhere. There is a slow pace in harvesting grasses in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Cherkasskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Khmel'nitskaya, Vinnitskaya and Chernigovskaya Oblasts.

Right now during dry weather it is important to harvest all grasses still left unmowed as soon as possible. Otherwise there will be losses in feed.

Hero of socialist work, Hanna Stepanivna Doroshak, a well known in the republic milking machine operator at sovkhos "Vynnykivs'kyy", Pustomytivskiy Rayon, Lvovskaya Oblast, states as follows: "Feed should be treated like bread. Those are not merely pretty words. Two kilograms of hay are equivalent to one kilogram of grain. If there is less hay, haylage and silage on the farm, more grain forage needs to be used. The feed balance of some farms consists of concentrates, their own and bought, almost a third by nutritious value. Perhaps this is too much? May be we're changing the animals from grass eating to grain eating?"

A party and state decision on measures to increase the production of livestock raising output in the 1982 pasturable period and the establishment of essential feed supplies for the following winter period calls attention to the need for advance work preparation of feed harvesting technology and equipment. But even now in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses there are more than 1,500 tractor mowers in need of repair and 3,500 grass shredding mowers which amounts to 3 and 7 percent of those available. Most of those which are not ready for work are in Vinnitskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Nikolaevskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and Chernigovskaya Oblasts. Every fifth powerful feed harvesting combine KSK-100 and each third E-280, E-281 are standing idle for the same reason in Chernovitskaya Oblast. There are also many in need of repair in Voroshilovgradskaya and Sumskaya Oblasts. Mower-compressors were also poorly prepared for work. Therefore, it was no accident that feed provisioners of these specific oblasts allowed a considerable delay in harvesting sown and natural grasses.

Each day that machinery and equipment stand idle not only delays hay mowing but also leads to marked feed losses.

The last wintering period showed clearly that in kolkhozes and sovkhoses which procured a ton or more of hay per cow, cattle productivity and young stock preservation were much higher than on farms where the feed supply was insufficient.

This year we have to accumulate at least 6.3 million tons hay as was anticipated in the socialist obligations. This is one-half million more than was obtained last year. Yet, the first hay mowing days show that compared to the same period last year hay procurement has not increased very much. Ahead are only farms in Krymskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Kharkovskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts. In Krymskaya Oblast, especially, they have more than 60,000 tons of hay, or a fourth of the planned amount and twice more than last year. The same plan fulfillment index is also evident among feed provisioners in the Odessa area, but compared to 1981 there is less feed. Hay supplies in Volyn', Zhitomir, Lvov, Khmel'nytskiy, and Cherkassy areas amount only to a few hundred tons. What are the managers and specialists in kolkhozes, sovkhoses and agricultural organs of these oblasts waiting for, have they forgotten the lessons of the past wintering period?

Hay quality, of course, depends mainly on how quickly mowed grasses dry. Unfortunately, on many farms mowed grasses just lie there losing their nutritious value. A scornful attitude in regard to active hay ventilation also hinders the earliest possible hay pickup and does not promote grass growth for a second mowing.

This year all conditions are favorable for obtaining the planned amount of highly nutritious hay and they should be utilized fully.

Haylage, grass meal and chopped straw are also prepared ahead of schedule in Dnepropetrovskaya, Krymskaya, Khersonskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts. Feed producers in these oblasts put quite a lot of effort into harvesting feed on time and without losses assuring their high quality.

Yet, it may often be seen when haylage and silage are being prepared how tractor caterpillars leave soil on slightly withered or green mass during ramming. Haylage nutritiousness is lowered considerably also where there are attempts to obtain the most mass and storage is not during the optimal moisture of 45-55 percent but at 60-70 percent and even without pre-drying.

An alarming situation in grass meal production for the needs of the mixed feed industry and grass chaff for cattle developed in Voroshilovgradskaya, Kievskaya, Rovenskaya, Cherkasskaya, Chernigovskaya and some other oblasts. The number of dryers here increased considerably compared to last year, but the extent of dehydrated feed decreased by one and a half to two times. This occurred because farms in the above mentioned oblasts did not arrange for 24-hour drying unit operation, allowing interruptions in supplying green mass, and did not provide for continuously working personnel. As a result, the total grass meal, chaff and briquette production decreased somewhat in the republic.

Grass meal should be prepared only to supply the state and interfarm mixed feed industry. Livestock needs as much grass chaff as possible, a highly nutritious feed which also retains carotin for a long time and needs much less fuel for preparation. But most oblasts with the exception of Vinnitskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Krymskaya, Odesskaya, Kharkovskaya, Chernovitskaya and some others so far have taken only unsteady steps in that direction.

The time now is such that all watering technology should be working full speed, in daytime and at night, in two or three shifts. Untimely grass harvesting also serves as a bottleneck in the full utilization of the irrigated hectare. A double loss! Overripe grasses lose nutritional value and the growth of after-grass is postponed to later dates.

At the time of the green harvest period feed production and all rural workers should be united in the desire to accomplish as much



as possible to realize the May (1982) CC CPSU Plenum decisions, fulfilling plans and socialist obligations in accumulating hay, haylage, silage and other coarse and succulent feed for the coming winter. This is possible if all work after timely hay mowing is accelerated markedly.

Course of Feed Procurement in Kolkhozes and State Farms as of June 7 Described by the Following Indices (percentage of plan):

<u>Oblasts</u>	<u>Natural and sown grasses mowed first time</u>	<u>Hay</u>	<u>Haylage</u>	<u>Silage mass</u>	<u>Grass meal, including grass chaff prepared</u>
Vinnitskaya	19	0.5	0.5	3	3.5
Volynskaya	9	0.3	5	0.7	4
Voroshilovgradskaya	21	5	5	--	6
Dnepropetrovskaya	53	10	28	1	23
Donetskaya	41	14	8	0.1	10
Zhitomirskaya	5	0.1	0.3	0.7	2
Zakarpatskaya	11	5	9	3	9
Zaporozhskaya	53	13	25	0.4	11
Ivano-Frankovskaya	1	--	0.1	11	9
Kievskaya	15	0.4	2.5	0.6	5
Kirovogradskaya	32	7	10	1	4
Krymskaya	51	24	40	12	14
Lvovskaya	8	0.3	1	6	12
Nikolaevskaya	38	7	21	4	8
Odesskaya	50	24	21	4	7
Poltavskaya	20	1.5	2	5	7
Rovenskaya	7	2	2.5	2.5	10
Sumskaya	14	0.5	1	2	8
Ternopol'skaya	6	0.5	0.1	3	2
Kharkovskaya	29	5	24	--	23
Khersonskaya	60	15	31	4	8
Khmel'nitskaya	12	0.1	0.4	1	8
Cherkasskaya	25	0.3	3	1	3
Chernovitskaya	21	2	2	1	10
Chernigovskaya	3	0.1	0.7	0.2	2

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CSO:1811/45

## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS IN UKRAINE NOTED

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 24 June 82 pp 1-3

[Text] The USSR provisions program for the period up to 1990 anticipates an increase in the production of all types of feed in our republic 1.3-1.4 times during the ten years. Already this year agricultural workers must produce almost 88 million tons feed units or 23 percent more than last year. Conditions exist for providing these indices and all possibilities should be utilized to fulfill them.

At present, there is a wide front of harvesting sown and natural grasses for hay, haylage, early silage, vitamin grass meal and other dehydrated feed. Because of dry and hot May weather perennial grass growth was markedly accelerated. As happened last year grasses bloomed and stopped growing earlier than usual. Those farms which started their harvesting on time were winners. They will have a fairly good second mowing, and after the passing rains, there is a real possibility of also getting a third mowing.

The republic's feed provisioners have at their disposal 50,000 tractor mowers, the same amount of shredding mowers, almost 4,000 powerful feed harvesting combines KSK-100 and shredding mowers E-281. There are also 11,000 hay pick-up-compressors and 7,000 units for preparing grass meal and chaff and other equipment and implements. If the work is organized well this is a sufficient amount of equipment to have the first hay mowing done during optimal dates. Most farms prepared the feed harvesting technology at the appropriate time and moved it onto fields and hay meadows on time.

Particularly successful in hay mowing are kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Dnepropetrovskaya, Krymskaya, Khersonskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts which are almost finished with the first grass mowing. But the most intense work is done in the Kharkov area where in years past feed procurement results were also pretty good. Now they also employ maximal working force and measures in this matter. Hay mowing at present is even more successful. It is no accident that Kharkov area rural workers harvested grasses from more than half of the planned area and stored 84,000 tons hay, 376,000 tons haylage, and 44,000 tons vitamin grass meal and chaff which amounts to 33, 69 and

46 percent of the plan respectively, and is considerably more than in the same period last year. In a number of farms in the Gotvaldivskiy Rayon of this oblast they are now storing haylage above the plan, and many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in other oblast rayons have almost achieved their planned quota. The best artificially dehydrated feed also comes from the Kharkov area. Only a month has passed since the start of grass harvesting but drying machine unit operators have already prepared 115 tons of feed per dryer. Each day dryer productivity increases.

Haylage plans are almost fulfilled in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. Present and last year's "feed harvest" is noted, first of all, for the high quality of feed procured. First results of a quality control, conducted by veterinary laboratories, show that haylage and silage masses are first and second grade only. There is no unclassified hay or grass meal here.

A great deal of experience in organizing hay procurement has been accumulated in the Voroshilovgrad area. This is being confirmed now again. Not only feed production workers come out for hay mowing but all rural workers and officials also. Considerable assistance in hay procurement, as before, is provided by patron enterprises and organizations. Rural experts constructed heavy load wagons and attachments for transporting hay.

The excellent work by many collectives of these oblasts should become an example to follow for all kolkhoz and sovkhos feed provisioners. It is especially important because quite a few farms in other oblasts of the republic so far accumulated less feed than last year. Hay mowing is especially slow in the Chernigov area, where only a fifth of grasses assigned for first mowing has been harvested. Therefore, only 9,000 tons of hay have been procured of the planned 416,000 tons. Oblast farms produced almost twice less grass meal and chaff than during the same period last year. Considering the numbers of drying units, this type of feed production is the lowest among all oblasts in the republic and equals only 20 tons. This is almost six times less than in the Kharkov area and four times less compared with Rovenskaya Oblast.

Grass harvesting is being delayed in many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Kiev and Sumy area, individual farms in Nikolaevskaya, Ternopol'skaya, Khmel'nitskaya and some other oblasts. But the grasses cannot wait. This simple fact is well known to all managers and agricultural organ, kolkhoz and sovkhos specialists. Unfortunately, no visibly active measures are taken by them to raise the hay mowing pace and to increase the extent of feed procurement.

Also disturbing is the fact that many kolkhozes, sovkhoses and inter-farm enterprises decreased grass meal and chaff production noticeably which could be prepared during any weather. There is enough green mass now everywhere. It is also well known that the mixed feed

industry needs for grass meal, a valuable vitamin additive in preparing mixed feed, are not fully met. Also in Vinnitskaya, Volynskaya, Ternopol'skaya, Cherkasskaya and Chernovitskaya Oblasts dehydrated feed procurement, compared to last year, was decreased by one and a half to two times. The daily average here is not more than two tons per drying unit, yet units are capable of producing at least 10-15 tons. Dryers are poorly utilized in Zakarpattya, and in Zhitomir area where their productivity is even lower.

There is one reason for such a situation: in one case it is a lack of responsibility, in another mismanagement both by managers and specialists of numerous kolkhozes and sovkhoses and by agricultural organs, a lack of desire to be bothered now about the following winter. This situation which developed on individual farms in regard to preparing grass meal, chaff and other dehydrated feed should be given an appropriate evaluation by local party and Soviet organs.

There is still time now to improve the procurement of hay, haylage, grass meal and other feed. It is not too late yet. Efficient organization in all areas of feed production should be the main guarantee for plan and socialist obligation fulfillment in accumulating varied and nutritious feed.

As of June 21 feed procurement plan fulfillment in kolkhozes, sovkhoses, interfarm enterprises and other state farms is illustrated by the following indices (percentage of planned):

<u>Oblasts</u>	Natural & sown grasses mowed first <u>time</u>	<u>Procured</u>			Grass meal and other dry feed <u>prepared</u>
		<u>Hay</u>	<u>Haylage</u>	<u>Silage mass</u>	
Vinnitskaya	41	11	6	7	17
Volynskaya	44	16	32	2	13
Voroshilovgradskaya	62	58	63	--	28
Dnepropetrovskaya	83	41	89	2	46
Donetskaya	75	56	44	0.1	23
Zhitomirskaya	33	6	10	4	11
Zakarpatskaya	29	11	23	5	20
Zaporozhskaya	81	45	56	0.4	17
Ivano-Frankovskaya	29	1	9	16	17
Kievskaya	37	6	16	0.6	18
Kirovogradskaya	73	35	54	2	16
Krymskaya	73	50	67	16	22
Lvovskaya	44	9	14	11	29
Nikolaevskaya	68	24	61	6	19
Odesskaya	83	56	49	5	11
Poltavskaya	58	26	47	13	20
Rovenskaya	36	15	20	5	36
Sumskaya	36	8	25	4	24
Ternopolskaya	27	7	5	6	11

<u>Oblasts</u>	Natural & sown grasses mowed first <u>time</u>	<u>Procured</u>			Grass meal and other dry feed <u>prepared</u>
		<u>Hay</u>	<u>Haylage</u>	<u>Silage mass</u>	
Kharkovskaya	68	33	69	--	46
Khersonskaya	82	32	53	5	16
Khmel'nitskaya	32	3	6	2	20
Cherkasskaya	53	11	21	2	11
Chernovitskaya	45	12	24	2	17
Chernigovskaya	22	2	19	1	12

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## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### BRIEFS

HAY HARVEST BEGINS--In southern Kazakhstan the hard work of the hay harvest has begun. Farms in Dzhetyysayskiy rayon were the first to begin work. They have already mowed more than 1,000 hectares of alfalfa, which will be used for feed, hay, silage and the preparation of vitaminous grass meal. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Sayramskiy rayon have begun to store silage from winter rye. After this crop has been harvested, feed corn will be planted on the empty fields. The hay harvest has begun in Pakhtaaral'skiy, Kirovskiy, Lengerskiy and many other rayons in the oblast. [By Y. Livinskiy, harvest correspondent for KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA] [Text] [Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 1] 9964

HAY PACE--The green harvest has begun in the Ural regions of Kazakhstan. Yesterday large-scale mechanized units and detachments of harvest and transport machines set out for the meadows of farms in the southern and central rayons of the oblast. Using the most recent continuous process technology, they are harvesting hay and haylage at a rapid pace. Sovkhoses and kolkhozes of the Uran oblast have determined to harvest much more hay and haylage this summer than last year. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1] 9964

ONE HARVEST AFTER ANOTHER--Farms of Chimkentskaya oblast have completed the first harvest of alfalfa on irrigated lands. The harvest is very good, from 35-36 quintals of hay per hectare in Pakhtaaral'skiy, Leninskiy and Saryagachskiy rayons in spite of unfavorable weather conditions. Farmers of Chimkentskaya oblast are exceeding harvest quotas for hay and have stored more than 400,000 tons of hay, or 44 percent of the quota, all this because of secondary fertilization and timely watering of the fields. Planted grasses are being harvested on dry farming lands. Pick-up balers are being widely used. Pakhtaaral'skiy, Dzhetyysayskiy, Kirovskiy and other rayons have begun the second harvest of alfalfa. By June 21, according to figures from the KaSSR Central Statistical Board, about 1.4 million tons of hay had been harvested in the republic, more than one and a half times as much as seven days ago. More than .25 million tons of haylage was added in the past week. Farms in Dzhambul'skaya oblast fulfilled harvest quotas for silage. One-third of the planned quota was harvested by farms of Alma Ata and Semipalatinsk. The first 18,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal has been stored. [Text] [Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1] 9964

SEMIPALATINSK OBLAST--First place has been awarded to Makanchinskiy rayon, based on work scores from last week's oblast competition. Farms in Abayskiy and Zharminskiy rayons are increasing the pace of the green harvest. For the time being, machine operators of Ayaguzskiy, Kokpektinskiy and Taskeskenskii rayons are lagging behind the best workers. They are unjustifiably slow in carrying out the work of this drive. Party, soviet and farm organizations are called on to look into this situation, to help farm collectives of these rayons make up the lag, and to ensure the coordinated work of all harvest brigades. In the oblast before the onset of winter, 1.5 million tons of hay, 2 million tons of silage, much haylage and vitaminous grass meal still remains to be harvested. After the warm rains of June, which fell on fields in almost every rayon, the grasses and corn grew rapidly. Trying to make a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program, sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers are increasing the competition for an organized implementation of the feed harvest and are producing a reliable supply of animal products in meeting their state procurement quotas. [By L. Reznikov, harvest correspondent for KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA] [Text] [Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 1] 9964

FROM IRRIGATED LANDS--The feed-harvesting detachments of Zaysanskiy rayon were the first in the oblast to fulfill their quota for the hay harvest. More than 100,000 quintals of this feed has been delivered to winter quarters for animals. Much of it was harvested on irrigated lands. [By M. Novikov, our own correspondent for SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 1] 9964

FAST-RIPENING ALFALFA FIELDS IN CHIMKENT--Farmers of the oblast have increased the yields of planted meadows. On most farms perennial grasses are sown in a mixture with annuals. This increases the yield on fields. Machine operators of Kirovskiy rayon have finished sowing of alfalfa and Sudan-grass on fields where cotton is a rotated crop. Work of the sovkhoz-technical institute Pakhtaaral has shown that such a mixture per acre of ploughed field will yield an additional seven quintals of hay at harvest. This new method has been widely used. Almost 1,500 hectares have been given over to planting. Sudan-grass is not the only different crop on alfalfa fields. In the Golodnaya and Turkestan'skaya steppes, in Kelesskaya valley and in the foothill rayons, perennial grasses are being planted under the cover of spring barley on 27,000 hectares. Mixed plantings and stubble plantings of feed crops play an important role in plans to increase the production of fodder for the collective herd. According to incomplete data, this will allow an additional 200,000 tons of hay, haylage, silage and root plants for feed to be harvested. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 May 82 p 2] 9964

PASTURE LAND IN DESERT--A seminar conference took place here [Chimkent], convened by the KaSSR CP Central Committee, the subject of which was the improvement of semi-desert and desert pastures. Specialists from the republic ministries of agriculture and forestry, scientists from the Eastern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, secretaries of oblast party committees, leaders of party, soviet and agricultural organizations and cattle breeders all took part in it. Scientists from the local Kazakh scientific-research institute for the karakul industry shared the knowledge of their work in searching for and introducing into production of high yield plants of wild flora

which would raise productivity of pasture lands several times. At the experimental farm-institute, the state pedigree farm Zadar'yinskiy, where high yield pastures for year-round use have been developed, participants of the seminar became acquainted with methods used to better these areas. Seminar participants also became acquainted with the agricultural technology and seed growing of pasture land crops. [By A. Utyaganov, our own correspondent for SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 28 May 82 p 2] 9964

EXPANDED PLANTINGS--Farmers of Kazakhstan, because of a curtailment of plantings of low valued grasses, are expanding planting of alfalfa on 100,000 hectares of land this spring. Farms of Taldy-Kurganskaya oblast have completed planting this high protein crop. Sainfoin and sweet clover are important in the production of nourishing feed for animals. They are to be planted on one-quarter of a million acres of fields. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 1] 9964

FOREST FEEDS--The main theme of a coordinated conference of scientists and foresters taking place at the Kazakh scientific research institute of forestry and land melioration was protective forest use, this in light of decisions taken at the May, USSR CP Central Committee 1982 Plenum. Special attention was given to research on poor pasture lands in order to increase feed production. There are many such lands in Kazakhstan. Planting tree lines and bushes here, creating "green umbrellas" and planting grasses will be justified; within two-three years, as experience has shown, the productivity of pastures will markedly increase. Such work has begun in Aktyubinskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts. Employees of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and scientists from Moscow, Belorussia, Alma-Ata, Tashkent and other cities all took part in the conference. [Text] [Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 3] 9964

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BELORUSSIAN PRIVATE PLOTS, CONSUMER COOPERATIVE SUPPORT

Moscow VESTNIK SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNOY NAUKI in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 8-12

/Article by K.Z. Terekh, chairman of the administration for the Belorussian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies: "Reserves of a Subsidiary Farm"

/Text In discussing the food program in the Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stated that "the primary task consists of increasing the production of those types of agricultural products, the shortages of which are causing perceptible disruptions in the organization of supply operations."

Consumer cooperation has considerable reserves at its disposal for satisfying more completely the increasing requirements of the population for high quality food products and a greater variety for these products. Here the only requirement is that of making thrifty use of all available local resources.

Such is the goal of an extensive program developed by the Belorussian Union of Consumers' Societies, a program which calls for a twofold increase in marketable resources during this current five-year plan by means of internal production, procurements of agricultural products and raw materials and the development of livestock fattening and poultry breeding at subsidiary enterprises of the branch. The program was prepared in keeping with recommendations and the realistic plans of enterprises and organizations and is based upon achievements realized during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, during which period the following facilities were built and placed in operation: five bread factories for 143 tons of output, six sausage departments for 13 tons of products daily and a canned meat department for the production of 3 million standard cans annually. Thirty-three food enterprises and departments were modernized and 28 flow-line-mechanized lines and more than 3,000 units of new technological equipment installed. Over the past five-year plan, approximately 29 million rubles worth of capital investments were employed for the construction, modernization and technical re-equipping of the food industry.

The logistical base for production and procurements, which is constantly becoming stronger, made it possible during these years for the cooperative industry to supply the trade enterprises with 1.35 billion rubles worth of consumer goods, or 52 million rubles more than the amount planned, with the output sales volume having increased by 35.4 percent. The five-year plans for the production of bread and baked goods, canned fruit, vegetables and meat and sewing and other types of products were fulfilled with fine indicators.

In the "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1981-1985 Period and for the Period Up To 1990," emphasis is placed upon the

need for "Intensifying the production of those goods required by the population, at enterprises of consumer cooperation, through the more efficient use of local materials and raw materials, the fattening of livestock and poultry and the breeding and catching of fish in inland waterways. More active work must be carried out in connection with procuring agricultural products from the population and kolchozes, the trade in these products in cities and industrial centers must be expanded and greater use must be made of the potential for increasing the procurements of honey, wild-growing fruit, berries, mushrooms, nuts and medicinal herbs."

Guided by the instructions handed down by the party, the cooperation specialists of Belorussia are directing their efforts towards achieving maximum use of local resources. The plans call for the food industry to be developed at a rapid rate, the production volume of which, during the years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will increase by a factor of almost 1.7 (less baking products). In particular, the production of sausage products and smoked foods must be increased by 55.4 percent and confectionery products -- by twofold and canned goods -- by 24 percent. The production of other types of food products will be increased considerably.

The sales volume for bread and baked goods will be increased by means of an expanded assortment.

By the end of the current five-year plan, each rayon will have a sausage department; 33 such departments are under construction and seven sausage departments representing an increase in capability of 46 tons daily are being modernized. Through the modernization and expansion of existing enterprises, the plans call for existing capabilities for the production of canned goods to be increased by 71.5 million standard cans annually.

The capabilities for producing non-alcoholic beverages will be increased through the construction and modernization of 17 departments. In addition, 32 confectionery departments and 14 departments for the production of doughnut and biscuit products have been organized. For the five-year plan on the whole, the capabilities for producing sausage products will be increased by 64 percent, canned goods -- by 65 percent and non-alcoholic beverages -- by a factor of 1.6.

In the area of non-food goods, consumer cooperation engages in the production of sewing products and products made from sheepskin and fur raw materials, semi-woolen yarn, floor coverings, wood-working products and so forth. During the five-year plan, 96 million rubles (in retail prices) worth of these goods will be produced, reflecting a twofold increase. By 1985 the production of semi-woolen yarn will increase by a factor of 4.4 above the figure for 1980, floor coverings -- by a factor of 11 and sheepskin and fur products -- by a factor of 4.3.

In order to ensure such volumes, the plans call for the placing in operation of departments for the production of floor coverings having a capability of 800,000 square meters annually and the modernization of a department for the production of yarn, with an increase in capability of 130 tons annually.

The departments for the production of floor coverings, yarn and other non-food goods will be accommodated in Finnish pre-fabricated sectional buildings which have already been obtained. In addition and for the purpose of increasing the

production of goods, the plans call for the introduction of shift work, an improvement in the coefficient of use of the capabilities of enterprises and departments and use of the labor of home-workers.

In 1980, the control structure for the cooperative industry was regulated. A Main Administration for the Cooperative Industry was created in Belkoopsoyuz /Cooperative Union of the Belorussian SSR/, in the oblast potrebsoyuz's /union of consumers' societies/ -- administrations for the cooperative industry and in the raypotrebsoyuz's /rayon union of consumers' societies/ and raypo's /rayon consumers' societies/ -- cost accounting combines of the cooperative industry. The reorganization drew the organs of control closer to production and made it possible to utilize more completely the available reserves and potential.

Several years ago, in the interest of solving the food problem, the cooperation specialists of the Soligorskiy Raypo in Minskaya Oblast commenced hog fattening operations. They built a pigsty for 200 head, a facility for brood stock and a cow barn for 100 head, with all of the labor-consuming processes mechanized. The principal feed for the animals -- food scraps from public catering enterprises. They procured their own feed.

Fattening points have now been created at consumer societies and rayon procurement offices, at industrial enterprises and trade bases and also at motor pools. The administration of Belkoopsoyuz /Cooperative Union of Belorussian SSR/ adopted a decree obligating the consumer unions to build livestock farms for the fattening of hogs, large-horned cattle and poultry. There are already 1,600 cooperative farms and points for the raising and fattening of livestock throughout the republic. For example, in Pruzhanskiy Rayon in Brestskaya Oblast, 100 head of large-horned cattle and more than 600 hogs are being maintained on farms and at various points. In 1981 the rayon's subsidiary farms fulfilled their plans for meat production and for increasing the number of their animals. This branch has its own leading workers and master livestock breeders. This includes pig-tenders N.N. Kirillova of the retail trade association of the Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon Union of Consumers' Societies in Gomel'skaya Oblast and T.A. Shalganova of the Berezino Public Catering Association in Minskaya Oblast. During the first quarter of 1981, they achieved an average daily weight increase of 400 grams for their hogs.

Last year the subsidiary farms obtained an increase of 1,447 tons of pork and poultry meat against a plan calling for 600 tons. Approximately 17,500 hogs were fattened and more than 2,000 head of large-horned cattle and 56,000 head of poultry sold.

The Union of Consumers' Societies plans to obtain 10,000 tons of meat during 1983 -- five times more than in 1980. During the years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, we plan to produce on our own subsidiary farms no less than 46,000 tons of meat in live weight, or 6.3 times more than that produced during the past five-year period.

At the present time, more than 8,000 head of large-horned cattle, approximately 38,000 hogs and also sheep, poultry and rabbits are undergoing fattening.

The maintenance of a large number of livestock on an intensive fattening regime requires the creation of a strong feed base. This is not a simple problem. On our

farms, use is made first of all of food scraps and other waste products obtained from public catering enterprises, cattle slaughtering points, grain combines and so forth. However, internal feed resources cannot satisfy the requirements of these animals. Moreover, they necessarily require concentrated, succulent and coarse feeds.

An increase in the productivity of the livestock and a reduction in the production costs for the meat are directly dependent upon the use, for each group of animals and depending upon their type and physiological condition, of rations which are well balanced in terms of nutrients. Thus a green conveyor line must be created for supplying the animals with green and succulent feeds.

For solving this task of consumer cooperation, the necessary land tracts are being made available from the state and forest funds and also lands which are not being used by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There are presently more than 10,000 hectares of such land.

It can be stated directly that in a number of rayons delays are taking place in the allotting of land tracts to cooperative organizations for the purpose of creating a feed base and growing vegetables. Insufficient arable land is being made available and in some rayons only low-productivity swampy tracts and land that is covered with undergrowth have been allotted. Quite often these tracts are small and at times they are located at some distance from the subsidiary farm or livestock fattening point. Certainly, difficulties are encountered in attempting to use feed harvesting combines or tractors on such areas. Here it is easier and more advantageous to employ small scale tractors having kits containing different types of towing implements. However, industry is producing very few of these tractors and consumer cooperation is not being supplied with them on a centralized basis. A very proper question is that of exactly what can be used for carrying out the plowing, sowing, cultivating and harvesting work? Mineral fertilizers are still not available. A requirement also exists for highly skilled agricultural production specialists: agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinary doctors and others.

With the expansion taking place in the construction of new and the modernization of existing livestock production facilities, a requirement exists for equipment for mechanizing the issuing of feed and the watering of animals and also for the mechanized removal of farmyard manure. We still do not have cooperation in the use of specialized technological equipment. Certainly, the subsidiary farms constitute a new undertaking for the cooperation specialists. And it is our hope that Tsentrosoyuz /USSR Central Union of Consumers' Societies/, jointly with other interested ministries and departments, will examine these problems and find a positive solution.

In addition to the fattening of livestock, the plans call for considerable increases in the volumes of early vegetables and greens to be grown on the subsidiary farms. Towards this end, we will build hothouses each having an area of not less than 1,000 square meters in each rayon and at the same time we will grow vegetables on open ground. This task is becoming of vital importance, since at the present time more than one half of the fruit and vegetable products is annually being imported from other republics.

A requirement exists for the plant breeders to accelerate their work of developing and introducing into horticultural and gardening operations varieties of fruit and vegetable crops which will be suitable for cultivation under local conditions, disease-resistant and suitable for prolonged storage.

Growth in the procurements of agricultural products at agreed upon prices will constitute an important contribution by the cooperation specialists towards increasing the marketable resources. Traditional forms and methods for carrying out such procurements have developed within the system, which have been checked out in actual practice and which make it possible to procure agricultural products from the private plots of the population during the season and in an efficient manner. This includes strengthening business-like contacts with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, expanding the network of receiving-procurement points, both fixed and seasonal, making the rounds of the populated points on an extensive scale and presenting various privileges to the suppliers of agricultural products. This work involves the extensive participation of trade and public catering enterprises.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the plans call for the volume of procurements of surplus agricultural products, at agreed upon prices, to be increased by a factor of 2.2 compared to the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The procurements of wild-growing fruit, berries and mushrooms will increase by a factor of two. The plans for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan call for the procurement of 292,200 tons of meat in dressed weight, 10,000 tons of milk and 405 million eggs.

These are high goals and yet the experience of the best collectives reveals that they are both realistic and attainable. Indeed, fine results are being obtained in those areas where improved business-like contacts are constantly being established between the procurement organizations on the one hand and kolkhoz administrations and village soviets on the other and improvements are being realized in the system of contractual obligations with individual farms.

For example, it has become a tradition for the procurement specialists of the Lyubanskiy Rayon Procurement Office in Minskaya Oblast and the Pinsk and Baranovich procurement offices in Brestskaya Oblast to introduce corrections into their work calendars. These collectives successfully completed the Tenth Five-Year Plan and they are presently carrying out their work in an efficient manner.

As never before, initiative and enterprise are extremely important with regard to the procurements of agricultural products. Any proposal or undertaking by procurement specialists which opens up an additional source for augmenting the marketable resources must be supported and carried out. However, analysis has shown that proper use is still not being made of the opportunities that are available in all areas for finding the marketable resources. This applies in particular to procurements of surplus agricultural products from the population; in some regions of the republic the production of goods on private plots is decreasing. We believe that there is much unfinished work here for the procurement organizations of consumer cooperation. The cooperation specialists must not procure in a passive manner the products offered by rural residents.

The development, strengthening and management of private plots must be promoted in an active manner and concern must be displayed for ensuring that the population is supplied, through the trade network, with mineral fertilizers and agricultural implements and that contracts for the procurement of surplus products are

concluded in advance. The more the cooperation specialists accomplish in this regard in behalf of the rural residents, the greater will be the quantities of products procured. This represents an important reserve for increasing the marketable resources and the cooperative organizations are directing their efforts towards making use of it. In order to bring the procurement specialists and subsidiary farms closer together, the plans for this current five-year plan call for the opening of 900 general-purpose receiving-procurement points and the establishment of 200 modern mushroom-cooking and an equal number of drying units. In addition, during the procurement season and on an annual basis, 2,000 temporary points will be opened up for accepting wild-growing fruit and berries directly in the areas in which they are produced. With regard to procurements of medicinal grasses and mushrooms, special importance is attached to having a permanent staff of collectors, all of whom possess a fine knowledge of all types of medicinal grasses and mushrooms. In carrying out this work, more extensive use should be made of students on summer vacations, workers during their vacation periods, pensioners and disabled war veterans and workers, that is, those individuals whose conditions make it possible for them to use their free time for collecting mushrooms, berries and medicinal raw materials.

In accordance with a decision handed down by the republic's directive organs, workers attached to the consumer cooperation system, commencing in 1981, are released from having to perform agricultural work during the crop harvesting period. Thus special detachments for collecting wild fruit, berries, mushrooms and medicinal-technical raw materials and also for procuring feed are formed from among the workers attached to cooperative organizations.

The Belorussian cooperation specialists are presently devoting thought to how best they can attract broad layers of the population towards participating in the work of procuring wild-growing products. Certainly, everything here is dependent upon the initiative being displayed in the various areas. Success is readily apparent in those areas where this work has been organized well and where the procurement specialists are flexible and enterprising in carrying out their work. The cooperation specialists in Baranovichskiy, Narovlyanskiy, Kalinkovichskiy, Lel'chitskiy and Gluskiy Rayons are skilfully organizing their work with the population. Here a sufficient number of receiving-procurement and mushroom-baking points have been established. Skilled cadres of procurement specialists have been selected. All of this is making it possible to procure annually considerable quantities of mushrooms and wild-growing berries and fruit.

Here the cooperation specialists encounter unresolved problems, the solving of which requires intervention by other branches of a farm. Life requires a more thrifty and economic attitude towards these gifts of nature; indeed, their supplies are replaced only with great difficulty. The places where the mushrooms and berries grow must be kept on records at the forestry farms. A forester with such responsibility must display concern not only for the trees and new plantings but also for the creation of favorable conditions for the growth of mushrooms and fruit and berry plants. For example, timber procurement work is forbidden in mushroom areas during the growing season. More moderate forest cuttings must be carried out; indeed mushroom spawn cannot live without trees. We cannot tolerate a situation wherein small cranberries, which possess valuable medicinal properties, are listed as being in short supply. Hence we must apply ourselves to the gifts of nature as though they are state property and we must protect and preserve them.

Thought must also be given to inventorying the growing areas for the mushrooms, berries and wild-growing fruit according to the forest management principle and to composing appropriate charts. The procurement specialists require forecasts of the cropping power of these gifts of nature, such that they will be able to develop, more efficiently and realistically the initial data required for establishing the procurement volumes and locate the procurement points in a more rational manner. The appropriate organs must give proper thought to the rational and scientifically sound exploitation of the forest lands, swamps and other areas in which these valuable types of raw materials grow.

The private plots of citizens constitute an important sources for obtaining food resources. One very important factor, but one which restrains the rapid development of the private plots of citizens, is that of the steady growth that is taking place in the material welfare of rural workers and in their wages and real income as a result of the public consumption funds. In short, a trend is being observed towards a reduction in the role played by subsidiary farms in the income balance of rural workers. Thus, special importance is being attached in the various areas to carrying out more extensive work with the population by furnishing them with assistance and support in the development of private plots.

In the Accountability Report of the CC CPSU to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev very clearly defined the tasks which must be solved in connection with development of the private plots. "Assistance in the form of young stock and feed must be furnished to the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers. This applies to those who maintain their own livestock and also to those who fatten livestock which belong to kolkhozes and sovkhos. Such experience is available in a number of republics and oblasts and it is deserving of dissemination."

We also have such experience in Belorussia. The executive committee of the Kostenevichskiy Village Soviet in Vileyskiy Rayon in Minskaya Oblast initiated an undertaking aimed at achieving a considerable expansion in the private plots of citizens. This valuable undertaking has been approved by the Council of Ministers for the Belorussian SSR. This initiative by the executive committee of the Kostenevichskiy Village Soviet was discussed extensively during citizen meetings held on each farm and in each populated point throughout the rayon. The rounds were made of the farmsteads. Public or coordination councils concerned with the management of the private plots of citizens were created on the farms.

Attention and concern and assistance and support for the rural farmyards. What form does this take? What produces the greatest results in the development of the private plots of citizens? It is a manifestation of high interest in making the most complete use of the potential afforded by the private plots of citizens and the sale of livestock and farming products and the carrying out of an entire complex of measures aimed at furnishing assistance to the population. Thus, in this same Vileyskiy Rayon, measures are being implemented on an extensive scale aimed at reducing expenditures of time and the manual labor of sovkhos and kolkhoz workers in the operation of private plots. During this current year, 3,300 hectares, or 48 percent of the private plot land, are located on the crop rotation plan fields of kolkhozes and sovkhos and approximately 64 percent of all of the private plots are tilled using agricultural equipment. Roughly 4,500 young pigs have been sold to the population. In addition to undertaking measures, the rayon executive committee also exercises constant control over their fulfillment.

An obvious need exists for devoting increased attention to the peasant farmyards and daily concern must be evidenced in this regard by the local party and soviet organs.

Our industry must furnish substantial assistance in the development of the private plots. As yet, very few small-scale agricultural implements for use in the tilling of private plots are being produced. For example, the Minsk Tractor Plant produced a batch of MTZ-05 motorized units. However, they were too few in number. A requirement exists for expanding the production of such mechanisms.

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MOLDAVIAN PRIVATE PLOTS, CONTRACTS WITH COOPERATIVES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 2

/Article by P. Kostin, chairman of the Moldavian Union of Consumer Societies, Kishinev: "Reserves of a Rural Farmyard"/

/Text/ This year the cooperative specialists of Moldavia have vowed to procure: approximately 100,000 quintals of meat, 22,000 quintals of dairy products, 150,000 quintals of fruit, 30,000 quintals of vegetables, 130,000 quintals of potatoes, 4.7 million eggs, 10,000 quintals of honey and 26,000 quintals of vegetable oil

Each year the workers in consumer cooperation in our republic procure almost 60 different types of agricultural products in the rural areas. Moreover, the volumes of these procurements are increasing with each passing year. During the past five-year plan alone, the procurement turnover within the Moldavpotrebsoyuz System amounted to 692 million rubles and during the current five-year plan we must increase it to 800 million rubles. Although not an easy task, it is nevertheless realistic. In the interest of carrying it out successfully, specific measures are being undertaken to combine the efforts and potential of all interested organizations. In particular, through the joint efforts of the local soviets, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, associations, agricultural organs and workers attached to consumer cooperation, an all-round program for the development of rural farmyards, which serve as an indispensable part of all agricultural production, is being prepared and implemented throughout the republic for the very first time. This system of measures calls for comprehensive assistance to be provided to the owners of private plots, not only for increasing the production of agricultural products but also for ensuring the timely sale of all surplus products on a mutually advantageous contractual basis.

The solving of this important state task will be promoted by an annual republic competitive inspection for the best work by the executive committees of municipal (rayon subordination), settlement and village soviets of people's deputies in organizing the production and procurements of agricultural products and raw materials on the private plots of citizens.

The experience of the executive committee of the Glodyanskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies warrants both approval and support. The rural deputy groups in this rayon are constantly displaying concern for supplying the kolkhoz farmyards with feed and young livestock and poultry and they furnish assistance in the form

of grazing areas for the private livestock of the kolkhoz members. They are devoting attention to summarizing and disseminating leading experience in the management of private plots. In particular, the experience of rayon residents M. Novik and M. Buzu is being publicized extensively. Last year they each raised on their plots and sold to consumer cooperation 1 ton of meat.

Active work is being performed in this regard by a deputy group headed by P. Gushan in the village of Petrunya. Based upon initiative displayed by this group, a village gathering was held last year during which a decision was handed down calling upon each farmyard to raise animals and poultry. The decision handed down during this gathering is being carried out successfully. At the present time, there are 450 head of large-horned cattle on the private plots here and increases have taken place in the number of sheep, hogs, rabbits and poultry. The procurement of milk from the population has been organized in the village.

The work of organizing and concluding contracts with the owners of private plots, for the sale of surplus products, has been organized very well in this rayon. Jointly with the executive committees of village and settlement soviets, the workers attached to consumer cooperation select authorized representatives from among the aktiv, agents who are usually assigned from 15 to 20 village farmyards. They assist the owners in correctly determining, for example, which crops should first of all be grown and which types of poultry are the most profitable to raise in a particular area. As a result of the assistance furnished by the deputies and activists, more than 7,000 contractual agreements for the sale of meat, dairy products and eggs were concluded in the rayon last year.

The work of concluding contracts is equally well organized also in Dondyushanskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Oknitskiy, Faleshtski, Brichanskiy, Slobodzeyskiy and a number of other rayons. Last year the best results were achieved by the consumer cooperation procurement specialists in these rayons. The winners among them included A. Dashkevich, I. Kozak, N. Limbas, N. Tomashevskiy and others. Each one of them procured from 55 to 90 tons of meat from the population. Deserving of special mention is the work performed by such deputies of village soviets as S. Dam'yan, G. Talpa, V. Stoyka of Ryshkanskiy Rayon and I. Statnyy and E. Ivanova of Brichanskiy Rayon. The owners of private plots willingly follow their advice and recommendations.

In all, last year, more than 500,000 contractual agreements were concluded with the owners of plots, with these contracts producing goods and raw materials valued at almost 40 million rubles. In particular, 9,170 tons of meat in dressed weight were procured. This was 2,450 tons more than in 1980. Among the executive committees of municipal, village and settlement soviets of people's deputies, the best results, based upon the work totals for 1981, were achieved by the executive committees of the Lyadovenskiy Village Soviet of People's Deputies in Ryshkanskiy Rayon, the Glodyany Settlement Soviet and the Kitskanskiy Village Soviet in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon and the Okol-Alb Village Soviet in Drokiyevskiy Rayon. Thus the residents of the Lyadovenskiy Village Soviet sold to consumer cooperation 340 quintals of meat, 265 quintals of potatoes, 394 quintals of vegetables, 680 quintals of fruit, 32,000 eggs, 5,000 rabbit pelts and so forth.

The executive committee of the Lyadovenskiy Village Soviet of People's Deputies was declared the winner of a competitive inspection and awarded an honorary

diploma, a monetary reward and a small Moskvich automobile. And the executive committee of the Glodyanskiy Settlement Soviet was awarded an honorary diploma and a monetary prize.

This year the workers attached to consumer cooperation, jointly with the rural activists and deputies, have already inspected more than 400,000 farmyards and concluded with the population 420,000 contractual agreements for the procurement of more than 30 million rubles worth of agricultural products. By the end of the year this figure will have increased to 45 million rubles worth.

During the first quarter of this year the procurement specialists of Moldavpotrebsoyuz /Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies/ procured from the local population 2,637 tons of meat products, 440 tons of dairy products and 2.2 million eggs. Compared to this same period for last year, 668.9 more tons of meat products and 122.7 more tons of dairy products were procured.

The operational experience of the Krolikovod and Pchelovod voluntary societies warrants attention. Within the republic, successful work is being carried out by 38 rayon and municipal and 400 village societies of Krolikovod, all of which include more than 70,000 enthusiasts in this field. Each year, these individuals raise 2-2.5 million rabbits. Thus a veteran of labor in Dubossarskiy Rayon, P. Olyanskiy, annually obtains from one and a half to two tons of rabbit meat from his plot, of which two thirds is sold to consumer cooperation. Extensive use is being made of cooperation between individual amateur rabbit breeders. Thus, at a horticultural society in Frunzenskiy Rayon in Kishinev, using the resources of a group of rabbit breeders, a farm for 100 rabbit does and 50 nutrias was built. Each year, 2,500 rabbits and 300-400 nutrias are raised here.

Subsidiary livestock farms recently created within the Moldavpotrebsoyuz system serve as an important source for augmenting the food supplies. There are presently 44 such farms in the republic and they have 86 fattening points. Each year, up to 10,000 hogs are fattened at these points. This requires the use of food scraps from public catering enterprises and also from our enterprises of the canning, wine-making and brewing industries. Last year alone these fattening points furnished more than 5,000 quintals of meat.

In connection with the increase that has taken place in the procurements of products from the population within the system of consumer cooperation, measures are being undertaken to strengthen the logistical base. Twenty procurement-receiving points are being repaired and restored and 26 vegetable-potato storehouses, 40 souring and pickling points and 1,057 fruit evaporators are being made ready for the new season. In addition, 32 stationary procurement-receiving points will be built and opened this year.

In our republic alone, 830,000 village farmyards have at their disposal 188,000 hectares of fertile land. It is not difficult to compute -- if each hectare furnished a ton or a ton and a half of meat (and this is fully realistic), then the republic would be supplied with approximately 200,000 additional tons of meat products.

Unfortunately, not all of the hectares are as yet being utilized to their maximum capability. And quite often this is not dependent only upon the owners of the private plots themselves. This is borne out, for example, by the following facts.

In Drokiyevskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Faleshtskiy and Ryshkanskiy Rayons the local soviets, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are devoting constant attention to developing the private plots (they are providing assistance in acquiring young stock, supplying coarse and succulent feed, making grazing areas available, providing zooveterinary services free of charge and so forth) and thus the private plots in each of these rayons are maintaining from 12,000 to 13,000 head of large-horned cattle. On the other hand, the number of cattle being maintained on private plots in Kutuzovskiy, Kamenskiy and Suvorovskiy Rayons is 2-3 times less. This underscores the failure to evaluate properly the role to be played by private plots in orchard and gardening cooperatives and in solving the food problem.

"As is known" emphasized L.I. Brezhnev in a report delivered before the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, "their proportion of the overall production of meat, milk and poultry, and particularly potatoes, vegetables and fruit, is rather considerable. A further increase in assistance to these plots by the state, local soviets, kolkhozes and sovkhoses -- and such assistance is required and should be given in a systematic manner -- will provide a rapid and perceptible return."

Consumer cooperation has been confronted with new and greater tasks. It must attract people to the management of private plots and promote their efficient use. We are reorganizing our work taking these instructions into account and we are striving to furnish effective assistance to the owners of private plots, to purchase their surplus products in a timely manner and to organize the processing and sale of these products.

However, there are problems which must be solved for the country as a whole. As is known, the operation of a private plot involves laborious work. The economists have estimated that labor expenditures per unit of product obtained from a private plot are higher than those for a public farm. The reason -- low level of mechanization. Recently, some measures have been undertaken in this regard. But the private plots are still experiencing a shortage of orchard and gardening implements and small-scale tractors and agricultural tools. The solving of this problem must be accelerated.

Other problems are also awaiting solutions. We have yet to define the principles underlying the computations, for example, for such work as plowing and tilling the soil on private plots, harvesting potatoes and root crops and so forth.

The difficulties associated with organizing procurements of products and raw materials from the owners of plots have still not been eliminated and a lack of inter-departmental coordination in the actions of various procurement specialists still persists.

The timely solving of these problems will, in our opinion, actively promote the realization of the food program.

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